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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1889.

THE Steam Launch Company, "corner" is the topic of the hour. Rumours of European and Chinese syndicates that are said to have been formed for the express purpose of "bullying" the scrip of this paltry concern are as thick on "the Rialto" as are "autumn leaves in Vallombrosa." Most of these rumours are doubtless lies of the most barefaced stamp, the reported syndicates are likely enough weak inventions of interested traffickers, but the stubborn fact remains that shares which a few weeks ago were quoted at a heavy discount, and which are perfectly well known to be almost valueless, are now quoted at from 65 to 75 per cent. premium on the paid-up capital. That a "corner" has been rigged, and a first-class swindle carefully arranged, admits of no doubt whatever, but who the enterprising riggers and philanthropic swindlers may happen to be is at present a mystery. We hope at an early date to have the pleasure of enlightening the Hongkong public as to the identity of these ornaments to the community who have for some time past been earning an anything but enviable notoriety as professional promoters of legalised (?) robbery and in bringing into disrepute the perfectly honorable and legitimate business of the local Share Market.

The Hongkong Steam Launch Company, Limited, is yet in its infancy. Active operations were only started a few weeks ago, and as a matter of fact actual business is only in the initial stage. With the exception of three second-hand launches, which were taken over from one of the promoters of the enterprise, two of which are employed as ferry boats and the other as a "dispatch" boat—whatever that may mean—the Company has nothing to justify its *raison d'être*, and but for a collision suit in the Supreme Court and some very silly nonsense talked by the Chairman at the statutory meeting of shareholders held the other day, it would probably be unknown as even a minor factor in the commercial life of the colony.

It is claimed that so far the working of these three launches has been fairly successful; they are stated to have cleared the whole of the current working expenses, including the cost of management—a rather ambiguous phrase this, which the voluble Chairman ought to have explained in detail or left unsaid—and in addition to have left a small sum as profit each month. Unfortunately the amounts of dollars or cents constituting these small monthly profits were not mentioned; nor was it stated whether they were sufficient to cover the interest on the capital already paid up.

But however large or small these alleged profits, it may unhesitatingly be accepted that they could not under any circumstances justify the shares of the Company being rushed up to something like 75 per cent. premium. This wonderful "boom" is therefore a transparent sham, and it is earnestly to be hoped for the public weal that its "engineers" will be hoisted with their own petard.

We have no intention of preaching a sermon on the commercial immorality so rampant on what is known as the Hongkong Stock Exchange. That popular institution is composed chiefly of fools and rogues, the latter class forming a strong majority, on whose behalf we do not hold a special brief. But we are interested in the legitimate share business of the colony and in upholding the reputations of the honorable and trustworthy men engaged in it. It is shady transactions like this Steam Launch Company fraud which brings both sharebrokers and their business into disrepute. A speculative mania in shares and stocks must inevitably lead to collapse and to wide-spread ruin on one side or the other, as this colony has frequently seen from bitter experience. If the "bulls" come triumphantly out of the plunge the "bears" must go to the wall, and *vice versa*. Now, nobody will attempt to assert that the extraordinary fluctuations in the Steam Launch Company's shares are in any way connected with the improved position or enhanced prospects of the enterprise; they are merely a very significant gambling index. The intended victims of the raid are said to be certain enterprising speculators who, to use the jargon of the Share Market, have "sold short" for forward delivery about three thousand shares. As the total stock consists of only two thousand shares, it requires no special intelligence to see at a glance how easily the "short-sellers" could be cornered by the exercise of illegitimate influences, nor any great skill in figures to reckon the difference between shares sold at par (by a person who had none to sell to another who had no money to pay for his purchase) and redeemed at 70 per cent. premium. What will be the outcome of this "boom"? A few mushroom speculators will disappear from their daily haunts and Hongkong will know them no more, one or two victims may manage to meet their liabilities or effect a composition, the ingenious wire-pullers will look virtuously indignant and curse their luck in not having made a greater haul, and the Launch Co.'s shares will drop to their normal value.

Is it not high time for the Government to step in and prevent these disgraceful scandals? The persons who illegitimately rush up the shares of a joint stock company beyond its actual value for purposes of gain are guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and are worse criminals than the common pickpocket. They are gamblers pure and simple and of the worst and most unscrupulous type. If it is against the laws of this colony to sell a Manila or Chinese lottery ticket, or to play *san-lan* and other similar games, why should this barefaced gambling with scrip be permitted to go on unchecked? Can anyone dispute that this is class legislation which cannot possibly be justified? To attempt to put a stop to all forms of speculation by legal enactments or otherwise would be absurd, but where gambling laws are strictly enforced, as is the case in this colony so far as the Chinese are concerned, public scandals of the type of this Steam Launch Co. fraud ought not to be passed over. In Canada gambling in stocks and shares is a misdemeanour; the law there enacts that a person making a contract for the sale or purchase of stock in any company, with the intention of making a profit by the rise or fall in price, and without the bona fide intention of giving or receiving delivery of the scrip, is liable to five years imprisonment and a fine. Might we be permitted to suggest to His Excellency the Governor that an Ordinance based on somewhat similar lines would prove a public boon in Hongkong and put a stop to a state of affairs that has long been recognised as a disgrace to the colony?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. Cordelia, Capt. H.H. Boys, left Yokohama for this port on the 15th inst.

THE O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Arabic*, from this port, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th inst.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council which was to have been held to-day is postponed until further notice.

SINGLY—Jawkins, did you ever hear me sing "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town"? Jawkins—No, nor within a mile of any other town.

A COUPLE with a bad record against him burgled a shed in a market-garden at West Point, the other night. He got some bits of jewelry, and now he is waiting for the next Session.

A CRITIC in the Edinburgh Review, while giving Matthew Arnold, as a poet, the praise he deserves for classical purity and rhythmic grace, styles his work "a sandwich of shifting judgments, of trembling opinions, conflicting 'cries,' and crumbling 'crowds.'"

THE largest electric plant in the world will soon be put in operation. London is to be illuminated by electricity, and a contract for the immense undertaking has already been made.

A TERRIBLE Sentence—New Judge—Have you anything to say in mitigation of your sentence? Murderer—Nothing, your honor. Judge—You know that executions are now done by electricity? Murderer—Yes, your honor. Judge—Then it is my painful duty to sentence you to work as a lineman for the Overhead-wire Electric Company until you are dead, dead, dead. (Murderer faints.)

A BRICKLAYER living at West Point has a daughter who is, comparatively, fair to look upon. An old woman who lived with him took her out for a walk one day, and they rambled as far as Macao. There the old woman sold the girl for about \$50, and came back and had a high old time with a companion. Unluckily the latter "peached," and the aged slave-dealer is now on remand.

IN view of the approaching Freemasons' Ball the following calculation, if not a *little* far-fetched, should be interesting to our "girls."—One waltz will take a girl six times round a ball-room 80 yards in circumference, and as she turns once in four yards, which means that each waltz is three-quarters of a mile long. If 18 waltzes are gyrated through during the evening, the distance traversed is exactly 14 miles—and 14 miles "done" on an ice-cream, in an artificial atmosphere, and late at night, too!

FOR brutal frankness Queensland journalism takes the cake. A Northern paper, speaking of the presence in its town of the member for the district, says: "This disgraced piece of Parliamentary humanity returned to—this morning. *He has actually returned.* Our readers may feel sceptical about the assertion, but we have seen him. We have been compelled to breathe in the same street, and further forced to realise the humiliating fact," &c., &c. Public men in Australia have to put up with a great deal. And yet they seem to prosper.

THE growth of New York into a city as large as London is now taking place in a much shorter period of time than people commonly suppose, if we include Brooklyn in the great metropolitan community. The population of New York and Brooklyn combined, as the registering for the last election indicated, is somewhat over two million five hundred thousand, two-thirds in New York and one-third in Brooklyn. The rate of increase since 1880 seems to have been extraordinary, but even if the rate between 1870 and 1880, or about one-third in the ten years, is kept up, in twenty years we shall have a population of hard on five million, or more than what is called the Greater London now contains.

MR. SANGSTER will give an Organ Recital in the Cathedral on Monday Evening, the 28th inst., at 9 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

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| 1.—Overture (Fidelio)..... | Beethoven. |
| 2.—A. Allegretto Grazioso..... | Touss. |
| 3.—O. Offertoire in E..... | C. F. A. Sangster. |
| 4.—Solo, <i>Salve Maria</i> | Mendelssohn. |
| 5.—Adagio (from <i>symphony</i>)..... | Mendelssohn. |
| 6.—Solo, <i>Be thou faithful unto death</i> | (Mr. C. Langmer). |
| 7.—Zadach the Priest (from the Coronation)..... | Handel. |
| 8.—March <i>Celtic</i> | Lachner. |
- A collection will be made in aid of the Organ Fund.

SAYS the *Lancet*:—From the time when medical knowledge was first embodied in rules of practice, and probably from a much earlier period, music has held a recognized place in the treatment of disease. In no class of diseases, however, are we likely to derive so much benefit from the use of so pleasant a remedy as in those affecting the mind itself. In melancholia and allied states of depression its value is generally admitted in our own day. Ancient practitioners were also cognizant of its usefulness in this respect. We must all have felt how suitable its infinite variety and facility of expression to the changing moods of the same, and it is therefore the less difficult to understand how straying minds are pleased and settled by its charm. Certain it is that its beneficial effect is in this case considerable, and our readers, though possibly unable to acquire a knowledge of the art, should at least possess, and if needful assert in practice, a sense of its therapeutic value.

WE would direct attention to the abridged prospectus of the Hongkong Electric Light Company, published to another column. For some time past it has been an open secret that arrangements were in progress to introduce the electric light on a large scale into the colony, the leading promoter of the project being Mr. C. P. Chater, whose recent visit to London has initiated a number of local enterprises of considerable importance. The Company's prospectus gives a deal of information, and very plainly sets out the scope of the undertaking. That this new departure will receive a large share of public support is certain, and there can be very little doubt that electric lighting will receive a vast impetus. Personally we have the fullest confidence that it will prove a great success. We think that the time is not very far distant when tramways and steam-launches will universally use electricity as their motive power, and in such a case a very wide and remunerative field will be opened for the Company's operations. The Hongkong Electric Light Co. seems to be thoroughly deserving of public support.

LESLIE STEPHEN in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century* shows how curiously Paley's logic is at variance with modern religious thought. He says:—"Let us look at Paley's logic. Why should I not lie? Because liars will be damned. How do you know that? By a divine revelation made by the founder of my religion. How do you know that it was a divine revelation? Because I can prove that certain miraculous events happened in Palestine eighteen centuries ago. Upon this showing the pyramid is balanced upon its apex, and morality is made to depend upon the evidence of a particular set of events at a particular period of history. I do not pause to inquire how far a man of Paley's intelligence could seriously accept the argument which seems to be implied in his writings. The bare fact that he could state his case in terms susceptible of such an interpretation is significant of the change which has come over the discussion. I only cite him to show by an extreme case what is the tendency of the doctrine. His theory involves the belief that the essence of virtue consists in obedience to an external sanction. The good man and the bad man differ only in the calculation of chances. Morality, then, is a mere expediency, a law promulgated at definite time and place; it is imposed upon us by another being, and would have no meaning but for a specific promulgation by the legislator. At the present day the logical position is inverted. Christianity is recommended because it teaches sound morality, not morality because it is recommended by Christianity. It is therefore assumed that we have some reasons for revering the moral law, which, whatever they may be, are independent of the supposed revelation. Otherwise we should fall into the vicious circle of justifying belief by the conduct, and the conduct by the belief."

THE French gunboat *Aspie* left Yokohama for Kobe on the morning of the 15th inst.

THE Committee of the Hongkong Rifle Association have decided to hold their seventh "Prize Meeting" at Easter. Further particulars will be announced later on.

THE *China Mail* says there is no limit to the age at which a man may make a fool of himself. The erudite missionary Editor has evidently been reading some of "Brownie's" recent effusions.

It is stated that Mr. George Lewis, the famous English solicitor, makes more out of the practice of the law than any other man living. Compared with his gains, the income of the most successful barrister is insignificant. Mr. Lewis obtains whatever fees he chooses to demand, and under no circumstances goes into a police court under one hundred guineas.

THE Abbe Crozes, for many years chaplain of the prison of La Roquette, Paris, has just died at an advanced age. He attended especially all those criminals who were guillotined between 1860 and 1882, among them being La Pommerais, Avinain, Troppmann and Billoir. M. Crozes always supplied the condemned with a particular stimulant just before execution.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a Sydney fashion writer from the Richmond River, grows almost maudlin over the calm conduct of a lady whose bustle came off whilst she was on the wild high C at a local concert. It seems that, instead of breaking down and beating a confused exit, she calmly went on with her warble, and then manoeuvred a graceful retreat, kicking her bustle behind her!

You may talk of faded beauties who lived in days of yore, and feed the storm of battle in fields that swam with gore, but nobler far that gallant one who never made a mistake, but kept on calmly singing with her feet fast in her bustle.

THE Caucasian rogue cannot teach his Mongolian brother much. He is down to all the little moves like ring-dropping, &c., and a new swindle has been started. An operator yesterday made three gold rings and seven dollars by it. He stopped a woman in the street and showed her some little bits of yellow metal encrusted with clay, telling her that he was a bricklayer and had just found them in an old building he was pulling down. A confederate just then came up and offered four dollars for each of the "nuggets," telling the woman, in an "aside," that they were gold. She swallowed the bait instantly, and was permitted to purchase five for her rings and money. Of course she knew five minutes later that she had bought bits of brass, but that didn't satisfy her. The police are looking for the lucky bricklayer.

THE annual distribution of prizes and presents at the Victoria Home and Orphanage took place this afternoon. The superintendent, the Rev. J. P. Os, presided, and the distribution was performed by Lady des Vaux, among those present being the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burdon, Revs. Hamilton, Grundy, Reusch, G. B. Goldsmith, Hartmann, Hon. Stewart-Lockhart, Mr. Sercombe-Smith, and many ladies. The Rev. J. P. Os, read the report, which was favorable, after which Lady des Vaux presented the prizes to the various little China girls, who ducked very nimbly on receiving the rewards. After a short address from the Bishop Mr. Stewart-Lockhart was desired to address the children in Chinese, but he blushed violently and excused himself. The children then sang the National Anthem in Chinese, and after some tea-drinking the proceedings terminated.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

A CHINESE TRADE MARK CASE. Leung Chik Wan, a tea-merchant, claimed \$20,000 damages from, and a perpetual injunction against, Ng Un, a departed rival for using his trade mark, the characters "Hang Mee." An injunction had been already granted, but when the case was last before the Court Mr. Justice Leach let the oily-tongued Ng off, and he took advantage of the opportunity to take himself off. Mr. Francis instructed by Mr. Holmes, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

Mr. Francis began by proving the service of the writ first of all reading an affidavit filed in December by the defendant in which he asserted his innocence of any fraudulent intention and his deathless desire to stay in the Colony. He left next day.

Bailiff Howell stated that he had been looking for the defendant since the 6th December, but unsuccessfully. His shop used to be No. 1 Chu Kwong street. Witness visited the premi in September and saw 109 chests of tea with the "Hang Mee" mark on them, besides several thousand labels. He produced one of the labels, and a paper bearing the trade mark of the plaintiff, which he found in the shop. He saw defendant's employee burning a lot of these on the 6th December. The tea he saw in September had since disappeared.

Leong Sik Wan, the plaintiff, said:—"I am a tea merchant, carrying on business in Bonham Strand, and have for my long name 'Hang Mee.' I have been established 29 years. I export tea to Australia. The clock mark was registered in 1835. It has been used by the defendant, without my consent. I heard in 1884 that someone had been pirating my trade mark, and I registered; I found last year that it was the defendant, who was sending tea to Australia. Before 1884 I was selling 16,000 or 17,000 chests annually, but after that year it decreased 100,000 chests. I only sold about 9,000 last year. The reason was that they forged my marks and sold tea cheaper. I have lost \$4,000 or \$5,000 each year."

His Lordship said that the plaintiff asked for the destruction of the 109 chests, an order for the defendant's accounts during the last four years, an order to restrain him from copying the chop, and damages.

Mr. Francis said that he did so because although the defendant had closed his shop he had gone to Canton and was carrying on the business there, and an order would be effective there.

His Lordship did not think he could give damages, except something nominal, like one farthing. He could grant the rest.

Mr. Francis thought his client had shown that he suffered injury.

His Lordship granted the injunction and order.

RELIGIOUS PROSELYTISM IN CHINA.

WE have often endeavored to discover what leading motives, what finality, what hopes, justify the missionary brotherhood in extending their immense ramifications of religious proselytism throughout China. Viewing the question from the impartial standpoint of Comparative Religion, from a position, precisely similar to that taken by an inquirer into Comparative Anatomy—we have not been able to trace this gigantic missionary movement to any justifiable principle or self-sufficient *raison d'être*. Our peculiar standpoint becomes all the more necessary when we consider the conflicting elements which prevail in the bosom of that vast missionary body, which would seem to be in a constant state of self-contradiction.

are earnestly engaged in the work of *Christianizing* China. To bring a heathen nation within the pale of purely Christian ideals and principles, would *per se* be one of the most laudable motives for proselytism had the heathens who are taken in hand been devoid of all moral worth, did they believe in the annihilation of the soul after death, or were they devoid of all notion of a supreme Deity presiding over the Universe. But as China is indubitably possessed and adheres to a code of morality just as good, as elevating, and as redeeming as the moral which is found in the Gospel of Christendom, the main reason for converting China to our standard of morality, which is advanced as one of the chief objects aimed at by the missionary fraternity, loses all its force.

We are then referred to the spread of dogmatic Christianity as the main purport of missionary proselytism in China; but here again the ground sinks from under one's feet. The Christian sects that are engaged in preaching dogmas to China, are almost as divided among themselves as are the dogmas that are found in the Creeds which they respectively profess. Confront Unitarians with Churchmen, England missionaries, Methodists with Presbyterians, Baptists with Swedenborgians, and all the so-called Protestant sects with the all-sweeping, all-denominational adherents of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and you will understand that a mass of dogmatic contradictions the so-called Christian proselytizers are driving the Chinese masses to! Will the masses ever benefit by all this distorted process of speculative religion? The fate that would befall a people if a horde of teachers of the various systems of philosophy now in existence were let loose among them—the atheist who upholds the existence of a Godhead apart from the world, the pantheist who demonstrates that all that exists partakes of the divine substance, the positivist who proclaims the knowledge of phenomena as the limit of the human understanding, the causist who insists on the cause-and-effect principle, the idealist who reduces all the tangible world to mere forms of the human mind, and the sceptic who denies the very possibility of certainty in any *scilicet*—that would exactly represent the intellectual status of the masses of China who have become a prey to the thousand-and-one variations and contradictions of the Christian dogmas such as they are propounded by the missionary fraternity. *Curiosum* then indeed the masses who all this speculative paraphernalia of a religion which was originally devoid of all dogma, and whose sublimity was simply due to its elevated morality?

We are told the doctrinal divisions which characterise the teachings of the various sects are being more or less sunk into a common fund of theology, and that the missionaries, albeit professing diametrically opposed dogmas, are working together in their common task of converting China to Christianity. We accept the assurance, but deny its force. It is an utter impossibility that a Unitarian can work in unison with a Trinitarian in endeavouring to convert heathen to Christianity; and it is equally irrational to suppose that a Roman Catholic priest will ever work hand-in-hand with an unbeliever in Papal authority, with a view to convert the heathen. Proselytism is the outcome of religious convictions, and no missionary, however charitable he may be to his brethren in principle—or in delusion—would sacrifice his cherished principles to help his alleged brother-in-God. The old religious antipathy, so emphatically denominated the *odium theologium*, is far from being extinct; it is a latent fire which at the slightest touch of controversy is apt to burst into flame. *Tametsi monasteria jungantur* should be the appropriate motto adopted by the missionary brotherhood.

Even taking the dogmas of Christianity in their simplest form and making due allowances to what are termed lateral discrepancies, we find the missionary enterprise of spreading a knowledge of dogmatic Christianity a pre-eminently perilous task. It is a well-known fact that Christian dogmas arose from the controversies of the ancient Churchmen had with the Jews and the Pagans of the primitive times. No trace is found of what now passes for the "Symbol of the Apostles" before the fourth century of the Christian era. The Apostolic age was purely Evangelic; the morality inculcated by the founder of Christianity was all-sufficient to keep men in submission to the social order, in harmony among themselves, and in the exercise of heroic deeds of virtue. The successors of the Apostles struck out a new path for themselves; forgetting the simplicity of the original creed, they stood out in battle array with Gnostic and Aryan, and in the heat of controversy, commenced to define their beliefs in direct antagonism to those of their adversaries. Hence the Creed. It was a formula of tenets invented to oppose the adversaries of dogmatic Christianity. The tenets concerning Baptism, the Real Presence and other Evangelic teachings do not appear in the Creed, probably because they have not been contradicted; whilst the high morality, the heroic characterableness, the intense love of humanity, and the noble simplicity of the Gospels are so violent, are not even mentioned in the Creed; we are nevertheless told that an implicit belief in the articles of which it is composed, is the *sine qua non* for salvation. In conclusion, we will repeat that since Christianity derives all its value from its high standard of morality, its propounders could not do better than abandon their theological preachings and return to the simplicity of the Gospel. As regards China, in particular, since this ancient nation possesses a written Code of Morality of pre-Biblical origin the Christian missionaries would do well to harmonise the Gospel standard with the national standard of Chinese ethics, instead of working at their separation by a free use of the dogmatic wedge. The regeneration of China can only be achieved by a due development of those elements which are deeply rooted in the old Chinese scriptures. A dogmatic superstructure raised on them, and involving the numerous intestine contradictions which are inherent in, and attached to theologic Christianity, is useless and prejudicial to the progress of China.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

The Crimean War, which broke out in 1854, afforded to Lord Lucan the great opportunity of his life. He was then fifty-four years old, but with the vigor, courage and energy of a man of thirty. His reputation as a cavalry officer obtained for him the command of the Cavalry division in the Crimea; and he took part in the battles of Alma, on September 20th, of Balaklava, on October 25th, when he was slightly wounded, and of Inkerman on November 5, 1854. It was at the battle of Balaklava that the charge of the Light Brigade took place, the famous charge, in connection with which, oceans of ink have since been shed, and which remains to this hour an inexplicable mystery, about which we know little more than that, in the Poet Laureate's words, "some, one, had blundered." On the morning of October 25, 1854, 13,000 Russians under General Liprandi, attacked and took a redoubt in the vicinity of Balaklava, manned by about three hundred Turks. The victorious Russians then assaulted the British position, and were driven back and severely handled by the heavy cavalry under Sir James Scarlett. At this critical moment an order appeared to have emanated from Lord Raglan, but communicated

through Lord Lucan to his brother-in-law, Lord Cardigan, was delivered to the latter by Captain Nolan, who added a few contemptuous words of his own when Lord Cardigan appeared to hesitate about complying with Lord Raglan's order to charge the Russian Army, which had reformed on its own ground with heavy masses of artillery in its front. Unfortunately Lord Lucan and Lord Cardigan were not on speaking terms, and instead of sending Captain Nolan back to Lord Lucan, requesting him to repeat the order under circumstances which Captain Nolan should have been instructed to explain, Lord Cardigan, too proud to communicate with his brother-in-law, proceeded to lead his Light Cavalry regiment against the serried ranks of the Russians. Then followed that splendid but useless display of valor concerning which the French Commander-in-chief remarked, "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre," and of which the present Sir George Wombwell, who took part in it, and among the few survivors, is now one of the ablest living chroniclers. Captain Nolan, although a young man, who had no business to engage in the fray, joined in the charge of the Light Brigade, and was killed by a round shot at the head of those gallant horsemen. They went into action 670 strong, led by Lord Cardigan on his magnificent thoroughbred charger, but of them no more than 198 returned. It is one of the proudest achievements of the British cavalry that, although "Canon to right of them, cannon to left of them, volleys and thunder," they made great havoc among the enemy, and the only wonder is that any of Lord Cardigan's indomitable followers should have escaped death or capture. Bangs have again and again been given by their admiring fellow-countrymen to the survivors of that glorious day, and, notably, one which took place at the Alexandra Palace on the anniversary of the Battle of Balaklava in 1875. The death of Captain Nolan, who had conceived the most exalted ideas of the capacity of the cavalry, removed the witness who might have thrown most light on the transactions of that memorable passage of arms, and to this hour we know little more about it than that there were blunders all round. —Telegraph.

POOR DI MURSKA.

Anyone who wants to germinate may find a fruitful text in the fate of poor Ilma di Murska, who, we read in the papers, has been found starving and imbecile in New York, where it is to be hoped she will find friends, since that city has been the scene of many of the most liberal actions of her impulsively generous life. The sermon should, alas! be one in favour of selfishness, for had Ilma di Murska been selfish she would be an extremely wealthy woman. As it is, if everybody who has benefited by her boundless generosity would restore to her but 5 per cent. of the amounts they owe to her bounty, she would be placed far above want for the rest of her natural life. "Ouida" describes great singers as having "the throats of thrushes and maws of sharks." That this has been true of many of them cannot be gainsaid, though, fortunately, our famous English singers are not open to the charge, as those who knew Clara Novello, Anna Bishop, and Charlotte Sainton Doyle can testify, and certainly beside the names of those nobly generous women may be written that of our friend the eccentric but much-wronged and ill-treated Di Murska.

For one thing alone that she did the hearts of the whole of her profession should be turned to her in the hour of distress. In 1873 she was engaged by Madame Pauline Lucca, the prima soprano leggiera of an opera troupe that artist was taking to Havana. The authorities make it a rule that all theatrical managers shall give bonds before landing a troupe that the members of the company shall not be left destitute to the charge of the State, and these bonds Madame Lucca, a very rich woman, gave without hesitation. But the speculation proved a dire failure, and Lucca, not caring to pay the enormous losses, secretly sent away her jewellery and valuables and then tried to escape in disguise. She was arrested on board the steamer, and in a rage defied the authorities and refused to pay a cent. The salaries were all in arrears, and the choristers, orchestra, and others of the small fry were face to face with starvation. In this straits, Di Murska came to their rescue. She telegraphed to her agents in New York and they called to her bankers in Vienna, whence money was instantly sent out. She paid the liabilities of the unhappy artists and franked them all to New York, and the season's engagements having all been made, so that they were at a disadvantage, she supplied them all with money to carry on with until they could find work. This generous freak cost upwards of £1000 sterling, besides the exceedingly heavy loss on exchange caused by the abnormal difference between cash and currency in New York.

It is more than 23 years ago since, on May 11, 1865, Mlle. Ilma di Murska, then a most exquisitely beautiful girl and a vocalist of miraculous skill, made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's Theatre. She created a sensation far exceeding that which Patti had made at her debut four years previously, and she sang for two seasons with wonderful success. Her lovely fair hair, dark eyes, and eyelashes, her light, alert figure, her graceful dancing, her extraordinary dramatic powers, which were clear and even up to the F in *allistimo* astounded the cleverest of the critics and charmed the frequenters of the opera. Her "Dinorah," "Lucia," and "Lucia" were pronounced matches, and the *Times* christened her "the lovely Hungarian Nightingale." At the height of her popularity she disappeared, and scandal, never silent, connected the King of Prussia with the flight of the fair singer. She returned as suddenly as she had left, and though in the meantime the debut of Christine Nilsson had diverted the public attention, she regained much of her old popularity, appearing with wonderful success in the "Fingende Hollandu" of Wagner, and the "Mignon" of Ambrosio and Thomas. She was also exceedingly popular as Ophelia in the "Hamlet" of the last-named composer. After singing a year or two in England, she went to New York, where she became a great favourite, and after touring America with much success, made her first appearance in San Francisco on May 10, 1875, ten years, short one day, from the date of her debut in London.

After a singularly successful season in San Francisco, she sailed for Australia on June 21st, and landed in Sydney on July 22nd, 1875. She elected to begin her Australian tour in Victoria, where she literally collected money, her profits for a very few nights aggregating £2000. On Nov. 10th of the same year she made her first appearance in Sydney, at the old Masonic Hall, but that proving to be too small for the crowds that attended, she transferred her concerts to the Exhibition Building. It was in Sydney that she made the terrible mistake of her marriage with a young man already stricken for death, who almost instantly left her, and, after transferring her money to his bankers, willed it all to his own family, so that she presently left Australia directly after his death, in order, she said, to show her contempt for his memory, but her motives and his are alike unsolvable. After her second marriage, to Mr. John Hill, in New Zealand, she returned to America, and thence to London, where she remained for many years, only singing at intervals, one of the chief episodes

of her operatic career being her appearance as "Josephine" during the "Pinafore" craze in an Italian translation of that opera. The eccentricities of poor Di Murska were much exaggerated by people who were interested in keeping her apart from the world. She was really a simple, easy, credulous, kindly creature, outside her profession, and quite careless of luxury or display. Her follies were unimportant, her good qualities many. Her musical training was perfect. No one could tell by watching her when she took breath, or if she ever took it at all. Roulades and trills and cadenzas came at will without pause or effort. Her voice, a little metallic, as light voices are apt to be, was yet tuneful and true, and her intonation so even and perfect that her singing was more like that of a lark in the air than of a human being. Some of her *l'ours de force* were wonderful. She used to sing a Hungarian air, with variations by Doppler, during which, after a bewildering series of unaccompanied cadenzas, she sang a descending chromatic scale of two octaves, alighting finally on the note the flute was waiting to take up, never averting a hair's breadth of a tone. Any vocalist who will essay this extraordinary feat will understand its difficulty. —Sydney Bulletin.

REFUSED AT THE ALTAR.

WHY MARJORIE DECLINED TO BECOME MRS. WASHINGTON H. HIGGINS.

The church was thronged with people, white flowers decked the altar-rail, and waiting behind them, arrayed in immaculate robes, stood the Bishop, who was to weld in one the two fond hearts that up to that hour had beat in unison. In the organ loft sat the organist, his fingers wandering idly over the keys, his face turned from the instrument and fixed on the Bishop, who was to give him the signal for the "wedding march." In the robing-room stood the groom and the best man, arrayed in the evening dress, likewise awaiting the opening strains of the "wedding march" which were to announce the arrival of the bride. Suddenly the doors at the rear opened wide, and there stands Marjorie, the beautiful daughter of the house of Smithers, soon to assume the head of the family of Higgins Jr. The Bishop drops his handkerchief. The organist strikes the opening chord of the march. The groom and the best man appear at the chancel. The congregation all turn to see the bride appear as up the broad aisle the ushers, maids of honor, and the bride on her father's arm advance. A hum of admiration bursts forth from the guests as Washington H. Higgins takes his bride's hand and the twin step to the altar-rail. Then a hush comes over all as the Bishop makes the opening prayer.

But what is the matter with Marjorie? She clutches wildly at the altar-rail. "This nothing," thinks the Bishop. "She is nervous." Then he adds aloud:

"Marjorie Willis, wilt thou have Washington Henry to be thy wedded husband?"

"I will not," replies Marjorie, falling backward in a swoon.

All is in confusion. The groom starts back in despair. His best man rushes for water. Let us draw a curtain on the scene.

It is six hours later and Marjorie is at home and seated on her father's knee. "And why, my daughter," he asks gravely, "why did you refuse at the altar to wed the man of thy choice?"

"Because, father," the girl falters, "because he wore a dress suit and—and it wasn't a minute later than 4 o'clock."

And the answering hug from the parental arms convinced Marjorie that the zodiac member of the McGallister 400 is proud of his sweet little daughter and indorses her apparent eccentricity of the afternoon. —N. Y. Evening Sun.

HIS GRACE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The New York Herald has this interesting story of the Duke of Marlborough, who married a rich New York widow a few months ago:—

George Charles Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, as Prince of Churchill, of Sandridge, and the titles of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire and Prince of Madelheim, in Sussex, was born forty-four years ago, and he has probably been involved in more scrapes than any other member of the British peerage of his or any other age.

He came into the world with many advantages—as the successor to the titles and estates conferred upon the most famous English General of the eighteenth century. He was esteemed bright—not so bright, perhaps, as his younger brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, but bright to a degree that was marvelous in a Marquis. In his childhood he spent much of his time in one of the finest libraries in the world, in the palace of Blenheim.

Young Lord Blandford, as he was then known, was favored by the friendship of the Prince of Wales, who was slightly his senior in years. He became a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, the "Blues," and thence drifted into London society and into a marriage with Lady Alberta Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Aberdeen. He first specially distinguished himself when he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his famous visit to India. Then the blue blood that flowed in his veins showed itself very plainly. Others of his family had won the hearts of many women, but he broke the Lord Marlborough record. Indian gossips proclaimed him a legitimate rival of Don Juan. Maidens trembled at his name, matrons looked uneasy, and grass-widows sighed for their lost protectors. His exploits were sung in every bungalow, and if he accomplished all that was credited to him he was a truly greater man than the renowned first Duke of his name.

After his Indian victories he returned to England and cultivated the acquaintance of the bride of his most intimate friend, Lord Aylesford. She is described as having been a "devilish pretty girl," and there is little doubt that he was deeply smitten by her charms. He induced the Prince of Wales to take Lord Aylesford to India, and then the coast was clear for him. Some months later the birth of a pretty boy was inscribed on the records of the city of Paris as "Guy Bertrand," father and mother not named. The parents were living at a French hotel, and all went well until some English nobleman happened to see the mother and to recognize her as the "devilish pretty girl" Aylesford had married. A scandal resulted. Aylesford applied for a divorce, and the story came to the ears of Lady Blandford. She reproached her husband with his infidelity and struck her in the face. A month later a child was born to her, and she wrote to announce the fact to Lord Blandford, saying that there was a mark on the baby's head corresponding to the place where he had struck her. He returned the letter, after writing across it: "Memorandum of an historic incident." In 1883 she procured a divorce from her husband, and on July 5th of that year her father, the seventh Duke, died and he succeeded to the title. The old Duke had refused to see or communicate with him for some years on account of his dissipation. It was said that his gambling debts had impoverished the "dual earl" for years, and that his heavy drinking had undermined an originally robust physique. He got the retained estate, of course, but his

father left every shilling he had the power to bequeath by will to his second son, Lord Randolph Churchill, who had a few years before married an American girl, the daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York.

As the enormous Marlborough income was pledged to creditors one of the present Duke's first ideas was to sell the fine collection of paintings—valuable heirlooms that most men would have given worlds to possess. He finally obtained the desired permission, but, not until after the rumor had gone forth that he had made an arrangement to share the shillings his house-keeper collected from the many visitors who wanted to look through the gallery. His Grace was one of the lions of the New York 400 last year, and enjoyed himself during a portion of the summer at Newport. Before he sailed for England in the fall he got himself into a libel suit by writing a letter to the *Herald* denouncing a publication made by Davidson Dalziel in a society journal.

The Duke needs ready money and has married a woman who has plenty of it. Mrs. Hammerley's first husband, Louis C. Hammerley, died on May 3, 1883, a little more than three years after their union. By his will he directed that a life interest in his entire estate—supposed to be worth \$600,000 or thereabouts—should go to his young wife if he left no male issue, and at her death to his cousin, J. Hoo-er Hammerley. If the latter had no male issue Mrs. Hammerley was to name charitable institutions to take all the wealth at her demise. This will was contested by a number of Hammerley's cousins belonging to the Mason and Jones families. After a long contest the will was sustained by Surrogate Rollins, and the widow has since enjoyed the income. The most celebrated incident of the controversy was the refusal of Bucky Jones, an old servant in the Hammerley household, to say a word on the witness stand. She feared, although she knew nothing of any special importance, that whatever she might say would reflect upon the reputation of the family. She cheerfully submitted to a long incarceration in the Ludlow Street Jail rather than to violate her ideas of propriety.

The new Duchess was 34 years old this month. She will be entitled to have one of the most gorgeous coats-of-arms imaginable painted on her carriage-doors and placed anywhere else that may suit her esthetic fancy. The complicated arms are supported by two wyverns, and the motto is, "Fiel, pero desdichado." Her new home will be at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and her London house at Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. The club that will take a part of her husband's time while she is in England are the St. James, of London, and the Hurlingham.

The family of Churchill, into which the second American woman has just married, is one of considerable antiquity. The first member of it mentioned in "Burke's Peerage" is Charles Churchill, one of the supporters of Edward IV. The first title in the family was borne by Sir Winston Churchill, father of John Churchill, the first Duke, whose fame as a military leader is too well known to stand repetition. When he was a young man he began the accumulation of his vast fortune by investing in an annuity of £2000 given him by a court beauty. The first Duchess Sarah, daughter of Richard Jennings, was the great favorite of Queen Anne, and probably the most talked-about woman of her time. After the great Duke's death, in a condition of dotage in 1722, the Duchess devoted the boundless wealth at her command to the vindication of his memory and the justification of her own resentment. She received many offers of marriage, but refused them all.

Blenheim Palace was built for the great Duke by Queen Anne, at a cost of £140,000. It is stated that the annual income of the entitled estate is not less than £20,000.

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that the ANNUAL GUN PRACTICE will commence on the 25th instant, and continue daily (Sunday excepted) for about a fortnight, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. each day, at the South shore and East Batteries, Stone-Cutters Island.

The line of fire will be to the South Westward direction from Stone-Cutters Island. All Ships, Junks and other vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1889. [126]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "BATAVIA," FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 24th January, 1889. [133]

Masonic.

CATHAY CHAPTER, No. 1165.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above Chapter will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, 25th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 19th January, 1889. [109]

EOTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, 25th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1889. [117]

VICTORIA CHAPTER, No. 525.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, 25th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1889. [122]

To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL\$300,000, DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

OF WHICH 15,000 SHARES ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

(The remaining 15,000 Shares have been taken up on the same terms as the Shares now offered to the Public.)

PAYMENT TO BE AS FOLLOWS:— ON APPLICATION\$1. ON ALLOTMENT\$1.

The Balance at call (on One Month's notice being given) as required to meet drafts for purchase of Plant and otherwise for the purposes and the extension of the business of the Company.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of \$1 per share, must be sent in to THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 12th day of February, 1889.

DIRECTORS: THE HONORABLE JOHN BELL IRVING.

THE HONORABLE CATCHICK PAUL CHATER.

THE HONORABLE BENDYSHE LAYTON. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE, ESQ. LORENZ POESNECKER, ESQ.

AND ALFRED PARKER STOKES, ESQ.

BANKERS: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. SHARP, JOHNSON AND STOKES.

THE principal object for which this Company has been formed is to supply the city of Victoria, Kowloon and the Peak with the ELECTRIC LIGHT. A subsidiary object is the supply of electric motor power wherever it may be required, and negotiations are now being carried on with the Government to supply the necessary power for pumping water from the Albany Tank to a reservoir or tank to be established at the Peak.

The advantages of the ELECTRIC LIGHT are so well recognised that but little need be said on the subject. It is, however, peculiarly adapted for use here on account of its being almost entirely free from heat and unaffected by wind, and also on account of its almost perfect freedom from danger by fire.

Estimates of working expenses, cost of supply, &c., have been carefully gone into and the Directors have no doubt that the light can be supplied at rates which will compare favourably with the price paid for gas in the Colony, while for quality, power and convenience, the light will be much superior to any other kind of lighting.

In the estimates are included cost of sufficient engine power, plant, &c., for Electric Street lighting on the well known Arc System. Negotiations, with a good prospect of success, are being carried on with the Government for a contract for this purpose.

A very suitable site for the Engine-house required for the Machinery has been purchased and will be made over to the Company at cost price.

It is proposed to order from England at once the necessary plant and dynamos on the latest and most approved principle adopted in England and America. The London Electric Supply Company are at present engaged in installing in London a plant to supply 250,000 lights on this principle.

The Income will of course depend much on the number of lights supplied, but as the price will be, light for light, less than gas, there can be no doubt that the electric light will be generally adopted. If but 3,000 burners are made use of, it is believed that the Company will be able to pay a satisfactory dividend, and this dividend will increase with the increase in the demand for the light.

The value of the shares has been fixed at \$10 with the view of bringing the shares within the reach of all of the community who are likely to use the light, and who will thus have a better opportunity of becoming shareholders than if the shares were of a higher value. It is intended that as wide a distribution of the shares shall be made as possible.

No promotion money will be paid. For prospectus and for forms of application for shares, apply to the

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, or to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1889. [124]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED. THE EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 10 A.M., to receive a Statement of the Accounts of the Company for the 31st December, 1888, and the Report of the General Managers, and to discuss any matters that may be brought forward for the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 24th January, 1889. [125]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:— To San Francisco\$200.00 To San Francisco and return\$350.00 To Liverpool\$325.00 To London\$350.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 24th January, 1889. [12]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCON, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "BENGAL," Captain W. Barratt, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuable Goods for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo, Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay and over transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [13]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:— To San Francisco\$200.00 To San Francisco and return\$350.00 To Liverpool\$325.00 To London\$350.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [14]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA," 2,558 Tons Register, Auld, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 3 P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA" on 7th March and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on 4th April.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with San Francisco and Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. First-class Fares granted as follows:— To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.)\$160.00 To San Francisco\$175.00 To all Common Ports in Canada\$230.00 To Liverpool\$300.00 To London\$305.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 6th February. All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 10th January, 1889. [13]

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW OR

